

# Baker, Under Fire, Looks Over Top of 'Freedom's Frontier'

Secretary Inspects Exposed First Line American Positions

Has Narrow Escape From Big Shell

Tells Rainbow Division It Is Symbol of National Unity

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 19.—Secretary Baker had his baptism of fire this morning in the front line trenches, and while he was returning a German shell burst within less than fifty yards of his motor car. He was not injured.

The Secretary went into the trenches in a sector, the location of which must not be revealed, where American troops faced the enemy near by. For half an hour he plodded over the duckboards. The Germans maintained an active fire with heavy pieces and machine guns. Nevertheless, Mr. Baker made his way to an advanced sap, entered a listening post and talked for several minutes with the soldier on duty there.

But the narrowest escape was on his return to headquarters. A German shell, of 105 millimetres, roared down and burst cleanly, less than fifty yards from the automobile containing the Secretary of War and the escorting officers. The shell hit a roadside dugout, digging a big crater. Mr. Baker wished to stop and ascertain whether there were men in the dugout, but the chauffeur, realizing the danger, opened the throttle and made his best speed until the danger zone was passed.

Refuses To Give Up Trip

This was the Secretary's hardest and most exciting day in France. On Monday evening, accompanied only by a general commanding a division and one other officer, he motored to a point accessible to the sector selected for his inspection. He dined and slept in the chateau of French friends of the officers. Retiring early, the Secretary arose at 4 o'clock in the dark of an overcast, chill March day. Taking breakfast quickly, he drove through the misty dawn to his destination.

As the lines were approached the steady reverberation of guns signalled great activity of the artillery. This was confirmed when, on arrival, it was found that the road selected for approach to the trenches was under brisk shell fire. Indeed, the firing was so active as to cause the general considerable apprehension for the safety of his distinguished guest. He endeavored to dissuade Mr. Baker from going on with the expedition, explaining the danger. But the Secretary overrode his protest. Accordingly, another route was reluctantly selected.

Borrow Boots From Colonel

The party reentered the motor car and was driven to the selected point, as far forward as motoring was safe. With the general and the other officer Mr. Baker walked over the shell-cratered region to a communication trench. He wore civilian clothes, covered with a trench coat, khaki breeches and boots borrowed from a colonel of about his size. He also put on a campaign hat.

The Secretary was first put through the regular gas mask drill. He carried his mask slung at the prescribed position when he went in. A sentry halted the party as it was entering the trench and demanded a pass.

"Division commander and Secretary of War," replied the general.

"Did you know that was the Secretary?" the sentry was asked, as the party passed by.

"Yes, sir, no, sir," stammered the confused soldier.

Mr. Baker displayed the keenest curiosity in the surroundings, so strange to him, asking explanations of every unfamiliar thing, its purpose and its use, frequently breaking in with interrogations. As the trench matters were being explained, several times he asked the calibre of shells which burst close by.

"Ah, that's a machine gun!" he exclaimed, when one opened up from the American trench.

Questions Soldiers

Often the Secretary stopped to speak to the men, asking homely questions such as: "Well, how is it going?" or "Where are you from?"

"Fine, sir," or "Going very well, sir," was the usual reply. Once the Secretary asked a private if much was going on. "It's pretty quiet, sir," came the easy response.

Mr. Baker's questions showed familiarity with trench construction and details, which had been gained from study. There was no mistaking his unreserved and eager interest.

Troops from Ohio were fighting in the trench. Several of the men were known personally to Mr. Baker, and he talked freely with them about their homes and families. One man said he was from Iowa, another from Chicago. The Secretary kept up running comment upon the strangeness of the circumstances under which men from all over America were fighting in distant France. Once he remarked: "I have been from farm to factory at home, and now I am in the front line."

Peeks Into No Man's Land

Finally, notwithstanding the protests of the officer, Mr. Baker made his way through the sap to the listening post. Peeping over the parapet into No Man's Land, he said:

"Now I am on the frontier of freedom."

The Secretary asked the listening post sentry if he saw Germans often. "Not very often, sir," was the response. Then he asked whether the

Continued on Next Page

# Lenroot Leads Thompson by Safe Majority

Late Returns Give Representative 2,326 Over La Follette's Man

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—More or less complete returns from every county in the state to-night sustained the lead of Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, loyalist candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, in yesterday's primaries.

Related returns gave him 68,532 votes, or 2,326 more than received by James Thompson, the La Follette candidate.

Not to Withdraw

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

"The report that I would withdraw without foundation," he said. "We have made the fight in the Republican party on the loyalty issue and have won it notwithstanding the efforts of certain parties to place the stamp of disloyalty upon the Republican party."

On the face of the latest returns Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

Thompson did not concede defeat pending complete returns, but at Marinette a big meeting of farmers greeted Lenroot, who addressed them, as victor, amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Lenroot denied a rumor that, to make certain of defeating Victor Berger, the Socialist candidate, who is under indictment for alleged violation of the espionage act, he would withdraw in favor of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate.

# Trotzky Wants U. S. Officers To Train Army

Also Asks American Engineers To Reorganize Railways

MOSCOW, March 19.—Leon Trotzky, former Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has asked the American Military Mission for ten American officers to assist him as inspectors in organizing and training a new volunteer army, and has requested the services of American railway engineers and transportation experts to assist in the reorganization of the railways. He has also asked for American railway equipment in the way of locomotives and cars.

There has been a marked change in the attitude of the Allies toward the Soviet government. The Entente missions are no longer rushing away from Russia. The English, French, Americans, Italians and Serbians now have military missions in Moscow, and they are taking quarters, as they expect to remain. There are many signs of renewed cooperation between Russia and the Allies.

Russia's relations with the Entente are unchanged, M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, declared in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent today.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

More friendly relations were being established with the United States, he added, and he commented upon President Wilson's message to Russia as the Allies.

# Dutch Ships Seized by Allies After Holland Rejects Terms Under Pressure by Germany

17 British Ships Lost Last Week Million Tons Taken Over; 77 Vessels Added to American Marine

LONDON, March 20.—Eleven vessels of 1,600 tons or more and six smaller craft were sunk by mine or submarine last week, the Admiralty announced to-night.

In the three weeks the losses were fourteen large and four small ships, twelve large and six small ships, and fifteen large and three small ships. Last week, therefore, was well under the recent average of tonnage sunk, unless some of the craft sunk were of unusual size.

Two fishing vessels were lost, the Admiralty statement says, and eleven merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. The arrivals of ships at British ports numbered 2,098, and the sailings 2,317.

Lord Pirrie will not be a member of the board of the Admiralty, but he will have direct access to the Premier and the War Cabinet. His appointment, it is indicated, will be received with the greatest satisfaction.

Sir Eric's speech was a simple statement of facts, with no oratorical sentences, but he was listened to more attentively than the most eloquent orators in the government. He spoke during the debate on the navy shipbuilding bill.

Figures on the shipping output and tonnage losses of Great Britain will be published regularly hereafter, Sir Eric announced. It would not be in the national interest, however, to give the tonnage of losses up to date, the First Lord added.

Decrease 2,500,000 Tons

The world's tonnage, exclusive of enemy ships, had fallen 2,500,000 tons from the beginning of the war to the end of 1917, he stated.

The amount of tonnage sunk in the last twelve months was 6,000,000, said Sir Eric, instead of 9,500,000, as the Germans claim.

The merchant tonnage produced in the fourth quarter of 1917 was 420,000 tons, he said, by special exertion of the total Allied and neutral tonnage is now 420,000 tons, Sir Eric stated, the fact that it is at this figure being largely due to the new construction by the United States and the seizure of German ships.

During the last quarter of 1917, said Sir Eric, the Allies were averaging within 100,000 tons monthly of making up their losses, and were then replacing 75 per cent of their lost tonnage.

In the debate which followed Sir Eric's statement Premier Lloyd George believed that by special exertion of the deficiency of 120,000 tons monthly in British shipping could be made good, thereby making it impossible for the Allies, who were unable to defeat the enemy, to be defeated by them.

"This would do more to shorten the war than any individual effort the navy could put forward," said the Premier, "because it would give hope to the enemy that however long he went on with the war he would never be able to defeat us."

Jelliffe Removed at Own Request

Mr. Asquith made the interesting statement that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe had been removed from command of the grand fleet at his own request, with the express object of dealing with the submarine menace.

Discussing new tonnage, Sir Eric Geddes said that the output was very low in 1915, and reached its lowest point in 1916. This decline had been coincident with the increased output of munitions, and before the intensification of submarine war began Great Britain was 1,300,000 tons to the bad.

Forty-seven Shipyards at Work

At the present time, Sir Eric Geddes said, the forty-seven shipyards, with 200 hulls were engaged on ocean-going merchant vessels. The shipyard work was completely disorganized during the first two years of the war from various causes, he explained, but, nevertheless, there had been an enormous accomplishment in the shipbuilding industry. The output for the last quarter of 1917 was 420,000 tons, as against 210,000 tons for the last quarter of 1916, while during the last quarter of 1915 it had been only 42,000 tons.

When the controls of construction took over the shipyards there were fifty large merchant ships in various stages of construction upon which work had been stopped for lack of sufficient material or of labor, said the First Lord, and in many cases they were congesting the shipyards.

It was well within the capacity of the Allied yards, and even of the British yards, Sir Eric declared, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate tonnage.

When the controls of construction took over the shipyards there were fifty large merchant ships in various stages of construction upon which work had been stopped for lack of sufficient material or of labor, said the First Lord, and in many cases they were congesting the shipyards.

It was well within the capacity of the Allied yards, and even of the British yards, Sir Eric declared, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate tonnage.

When the controls of construction took over the shipyards there were fifty large merchant ships in various stages of construction upon which work had been stopped for lack of sufficient material or of labor, said the First Lord, and in many cases they were congesting the shipyards.

It was well within the capacity of the Allied yards, and even of the British yards, Sir Eric declared, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate tonnage.

When the controls of construction took over the shipyards there were fifty large merchant ships in various stages of construction upon which work had been stopped for lack of sufficient material or of labor, said the First Lord, and in many cases they were congesting the shipyards.

It was well within the capacity of the Allied yards, and even of the British yards, Sir Eric declared, to make good the world's losses if given an adequate tonnage.



Davies had 54,173 votes, compared with 13,262 for Dr. Charles McCarthy. The same advances made the Butler vote 36,645.

Mr. Lenroot's campaign for the election, April 2, is expected to start at once.

Political observers studied President Wilson's congratulatory message to Mr. Davies closely and saw in it a program of attack on Lenroot. The President commended Mr. Davies for his position on the McLemore resolution, the embargo issue and the armed neutrality bill. Mr. Lenroot is said to have voted for the McLemore resolution, which would have barred Americans from belligerent ships, and in a speech advocated an embargo which would have barred the Allies.

The drys had prepared to move the discharge of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment from further consideration of the Hill-McNab resolution. But the wets arranged a surprise on their part by reporting out the resolution amended to a bill submitting the entire question to the people before the drys could make a move.

Senator George B. Wellington, Republican, who joined hands with Senator William H. Hill, of Broome, also a Republican, in conducting the fight for the drys, then moved that the rules be

head of the Anti-Saloon League, who declared to-night that ratification is not dead for the session. But he was alone in his belief.

The vote sounding the death knell of the hopes of most of the drys was not taken until long past 7 o'clock to-night, after the Senate had gone through the bitterest and most exhaustive debate in years. For nearly eight hours both sides fought, the wets shouting "hypocrisy!" and the drys crying "evasion" and "bad faith."

The drys had prepared to move the discharge of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment from further consideration of the Hill-McNab resolution. But the wets arranged a surprise on their part by reporting out the resolution amended to a bill submitting the entire question to the people before the drys could make a move.

Senator George B. Wellington, Republican, who joined hands with Senator William H. Hill, of Broome, also a Republican, in conducting the fight for the drys, then moved that the rules be

showing that America would not take aggressive action against her.

Premier Asquith announced that he does not intend to form a coalition with the other Socialist parties, but states that the vacancies in the government caused by resignations in protest against the ratification of the peace treaty will be filled by Bolsheviks.

Leon Trotzky's reply to the Allies' inquiries concerning reports that the Bolsheviks had armed thousands of German and Austrian war prisoners in Siberia, who now threatened the Trans-Siberian Railway, was: "Send trained officers and investigate. I will give you a train."

The offer was accepted, and to-night Captain William R. Webster, of the American Red Cross, and Captain W. L. Hicks, of the British Military Mission, left for Irkutsk, Tientsin and other points where the Germans are reported to be provided with rifles, field pieces and ammunition.

(Germans close to Petrograd and Moscow, on page 4.)

# President Orders Flowers for Victims Of the Tuscania

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Touched by a picture of the unmarked grave of the Tuscania victims buried on the Scottish coast, President Wilson cabled Ambassador Page at London to buy for him a suitable floral tribute and have it placed on the resting place of the soldiers.

The Scotch people in the towns where the Tuscania victims were buried have started a movement to place monuments over the graves of the Americans, the people owning the land having granted their use for cemetery purposes.

Continued on Next Page